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**BARROW-UPON-SOAR
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

1964

**ANNUAL
REPORT**
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

**J. W. HALL, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**



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BARROW-UPON-SOAR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
R E P O R T
ON THE HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION OF THE
BARROW-UPON-SOAR RURAL DISTRICT
FOR THE YEAR 1964

To the Chairman and Members of the
Barrow-upon-Soar Rural District Council

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

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Chief Public Health Inspector:

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Inspectors of Meat and other Foods

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A. J. BLAYLOCK, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

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and other Foods

Clerical:

Mrs. J. Gardiner

Miss G. M. Yendall

R E P O R T

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1964 of the general conditions, health and vital statistics of the Barrow-upon-Soar Rural District.

The Report is in conformity with suggestions made by the Ministry of Health and also incorporates a section compiled by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The year 1964 will be remembered in medical literature as the year of the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak. The isolation of the causative organism, the tracing of its source of origin, and the eventual control of the epidemic is a classical example of the work of the Public Health Department. When it is considered that some pollution in the southern hemisphere can be responsible for typhoid fever in the northern latitudes of Aberdeen it is clear that constant vigilance is necessary for the safeguarding of health. It is appropriate therefore to re-iterate the observations expressed last year regarding the danger to the water supply of the district from potential pollution to Cropston and Swithland reservoirs. Caravan shanties in proximity and in direct drainage to these reservoirs is extremely bad planning and simulate the factors that were responsible for the Croydon typhoid epidemic of 1937. That a typhoid epidemic can break out in sizeable proportions in 1964 is surely a lesson that can not be ignored by responsible health authorities.

The incidence and the morbidity of infectious diseases continues to fall. This is due to several factors perhaps the most important being infant immunisation and the discovery of antibiotics. Vaccines have virtually eliminated diphtheria and poliomyelitis and the severity of whooping cough has been greatly modified by immunisation. A vaccine has been developed against measles and this in time will result in a marked improvement in the health of infants and young children.

As a consequence of the fall in death rates from infectious diseases there is now the startling fact that in this country accidents have become the leading cause of death for all age groups from 1 to 36 years of age. The malignant neoplasms pneumonia and congenital malformations exact a heavy death rate in the early period of infancy but the rate diminishes markedly within a few months of birth. It is not until the age of 40 years that the malignant neoplasms are again a major cause of death. During all periods of life, deaths from accidents are in evidence and it is illuminating to study the statistics in Leicestershire where indeed accidents are the leading cause of death for all age groups from 1 to the age of 45. In the County the age

period with the greatest risk of death by accident is in the age group 15 to 25 years. The reasons for this are that in this age group maturity has been reached, youths are engaging in techniques requiring experience and using instruments without acquired skill. They are also driving motor cycles and motor vehicles and indulging in sporting activities carrying inherent risks. In contrast the age period with the least risk of death by accident is in the group 5 to 15 which is entirely that of the school child. If satisfaction can ever be expressed in relation to accidents it can, in muted form, be expressed in this group as it indicates the benefits of instruction in safety that is constantly being given in our schools. In this the Police have played an admirable part in conducting Cycle Proficiency training campaigns and testing programmes. This work is extremely valuable and the statistics of accidents to the schoolchild give reason for commendable comment.

It is probable that the next break through and advance in medicine will be in the fascinating field of genetics and of inherited characters. The genetic factor has long been appreciated in such conditions as haemophilia and colour blindness but it is comparatively recently that the identification of the responsible chromosomes has been possible in practical terms. The study of genetics is revealing other transmittible conditions and biochemical research is also bringing to light an increasing number of genetic metabolic disorders. The thalidomide tragedy of a few years ago has been a spur to this research and the prevention of genetic deformities is of paramount importance in the health of individuals and of the nation. Inherited characters can affect both the individual and the nation in that national characteristics are possibly as much due to genetic factors as are the colour of eyes or hair. There is in genetics a tendency to mathematical odds of chance and it is therefore possible to predict the involvement of defects in the offspring of two persons carrying genes responsible for these inherited conditions. In consequence of this predictable exactness couples can be advised as to the relevant risks their marriage would entail for their children. In this way tragedies may be averted and in time such conditions as muscular dystrophy and diabetes insipidis could be eliminated.

National characteristics are in many ways determined by genetics. Oliver Goldsmith recognised the characteristics of the English as in his Essays he states "They bear hunger, cold, fatigue, and all the miseries of life without shrinking: danger only calls forth their fortitude. Liberty is echoed in all their assemblies." As these admirable characteristics, which have seen England through Trafalgar and the First and Second World Wars, are possibly the result of a peculiar combination of genes it leads to speculation of the consequences of the large influx of immigrants into the country during the past 10 years and the inter marriage of races which is occurring. We are aware of some of the consequences. The proportionate changes in the laying down of pigmentation of the skin are obvious.

We are not so aware however of the possible changes that may result in national characteristics and behaviour. Much work will need to be done in this context. Goldsmith was alarmed at the possibilities of a French invasion "May the devil sink me in flames (such was the solemnity of the adjuration) if the French should come over, our religion would be utterly undone." But the French never invaded and Goldsmith's theories were not put to the test. Our anxieties today however may be more statistically founded and some recent work in sociology research in America has indicated that negroes and whites differ in their pre-marital sex attitudes. The white group was less permissive, permissiveness being inversely related to church attendance and belief in romantic love. In the negro group these associations tended to be absent or opposite. In this country the high incidence of illegitimacy and venereal disease is most marked in the immigrant population and these problems need close investigation. Any dilution by immigrant invasion of the English spirit, ingrained in us by genetic inheritance, would be contrary to plain common sense. Our standards in housing, hygiene and in certain hospital and welfare services are already strained. It would be inadvisable to add to this a possible detrimental genetic mutation.

*His
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me*

*Good valley
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*has
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in
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mind
about
the
white
woman
permissiveness
was!*

The epidemiology of certain cancers is of concern in the field of preventive medicine. Carcinoma of the lung and cancer of the cervix present two different problems of control and it is of interest to consider the epidemiology of both these cancer sites.

The increasing incidence of carcinoma of the lung is of major concern but it should not be presenting an insoluble problem. As the evidence is clear and indisputable that a direct association exists between lung cancer and cigarette smoking, control of the problem could in large measure be achieved by not smoking. The remedy would appear to be two-fold, the first part being one of education to ensure that all young people are made aware of the inevitable ill health that results from smoking. The second measure is by individuals applying their sense of values and realising, to effect, the futility of the smoking habit.

Successful propaganda against cigarette smoking requires the technique of selling shoe laces to gypsies. It has to be admitted that the present propaganda has failed and the rising death rate from lung cancer is a measure of the failure.

The incidence of carcinoma of the cervix is decreasing and has in fact been decreasing at least over a period covering the last half century. The continuing fall in mortality is statistically significant although it is not possible to determine how much is due to better social conditions or to other unrecognised factors.

An analysis of the deaths from cervical cancer shows that the condition is associated with certain socio-economic groups and

also shows the well known connection with marital status. There is in addition the surprising and as yet unexplained preponderance of cancer of the cervix in the widowed and divorced. This fact may well be of significance in throwing light on the aetiology of the condition and demands investigation. In the case of cervical cancer, though not unfortunately with lung cancer, exfoliative micro-cytology affords a means of early diagnosis of the condition. It may be possible for Medical Officers of Health to offer facilities for screening and testing women over the age of 35 which should reveal early lesions and consideration is being given to the provision of such a service.

There has not been cause to enforce Section 47 of the National Assistance Act in which powers are given for compulsory Institutional care for old people.

Whilst the achievements of medicine and surgery continue to bring remedies to many diseases and conditions it remains well to remember that the prevention of disease and the concept of positive health should be the first concern of medical science. 1964 being the Quatercentenary of Shakespeare's birth it is fitting to offer a quotation that could, alas, all too often, be applied to our attitudes to health:-

"That what we have we prize not to the worth,
Whiles we enjoy it: but being lack'd and lost,
Why, then we rack the value."

I am grateful to the Council for the interest shown in the work of the Public Health Department. To the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. Donovan, and to all members of the Public Health Department I wish to express my sincere appreciation for their helpful co-operation throughout the year.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area - acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54,804
Resident Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,490
Number of Houses inhabited at end of 1964	..	..						20,700
Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1964	..	..	..					£2,098,329
Sum represented by Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	..			£ 9,164

VITAL STATISTICS

Population - Census 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,962
Population - National Registration 1939	..	..	..				41,599
Population - Census 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,376
Population (Estimated from Birth and Death Rates)	..						61,490

DEATHS

	Male	Female	Total	1963
All causes and ages	.. 288	275	563	557
			<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	.. 9.15	9.25
England and Wales	..	..	.. 11.3	12.20

LIVE BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total	1963
Number	598	554	1152	1197
Rate per 1,000 population ..	18.73			
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS (per cent of total live births) ..			3.38	3.5

STILLBIRTHS

Number		20	24
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births		17.06	19.65

<u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS</u>		1172	1221
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INFANT DEATHS (deaths under one year)	11	19
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INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	9.54	15.08
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Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	Nil	6.92
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Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	9.88	13.85
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NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE

(Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	8.68	12.53
--	------	-------

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE

(Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	6.94	11.69
--	------	-------

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	23.89	31.12
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MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths	1	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.85	-

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Male	Female	Total	1963
1. Tuberculosis respiratory	2	-	2	3
2. Tuberculosis other forms	-	-	-	1
3. Syphilitic disease ..	-	-	-	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough ..	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ..	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	10	3	13	20
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	23	6	29	23
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	12	12	8
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1	6
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	24	34	58	51
15. Leuk æ mia, aleuk æ mia	2	3	5	7
16. Diabetes	1	3	4	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	33	48	81	92
18. Coronary disease, angina	65	42	107	99
19. Hypertension with heart disease	7	9	16	11
20. Other heart diseases	19	37	56	79
21. Other circulatory diseases	12	8	20	16
22. Influenza	1	3	4	-
23. Pneumonia	21	4	25	26
24. Bronchitis	22	9	31	23
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	4	3	7	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	3	7	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	3	4
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	3	5	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	3	3	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	26	42	43
33. Motor vehicle accidents	8	1	9	10
34. All other accidents ..	5	9	14	10
35. Suicide	3	3	6	6
36. Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-	1

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General:

The total number of each disease notified was as follows:-

Scarlet Fever	23
Whooping Cough	13
Measles	611
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	-
Pneumonia	9
Dysentery	27
Food Poisoning	-
Meningococcal Infection	2
Tuberculosis	10
Erysipelas	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	-

The following tables classify these notifications (excluding tuberculosis) according to age group:-

Disease	<u>TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED</u>									
	Age Periods									
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	Unknown
Scarlet Fever	-	-	3	1	2	9	4	-	-	4
Whooping Cough	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	-	-	1
Measles ..	20	56	94	81	55	259	29	3	-	14
Dysentery ..	1	2	1	2	-	12	1	1	5	2
	Age									
	0-	5-	15-	45-	65-	Unknown		Total	Deaths	
Pneumonia	1	-	1	5	2	-		9	-	
Encephalitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
(Infective) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
Food Poisoning ..	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
Meningococcal	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
Meningitis ..	-	2	-	-	-	-		2	-	
Erysipelas ..	-	2	-	2	1	-		5	-	

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 1964 the following cases and deaths from tuberculosis were notified:-

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Resp.		Non-resp.		Resp.		Non-resp.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
45-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

IMMUNISATION

The following table gives the number of children who were immunised during the period 1st January - 31st December, 1964:-

Age at 31.12.64. (Born in year)	Under 1 1964	1 1963	2 1962	3 1961	4 1960	5-9 1955-1959	10-14 1950-1954
Primary Immunisations	357	579	55	14	8	13	3
Booster Injections	"	137	226	17	27	423	18

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Council's Engineer and Surveyor is very actively engaged on schemes for the improvement and extension of sewage disposal works.

The Central West Works at Queniborough are being extended to cope with the increased flow from the existing drainage area. The East Works are being designed to deal with the new housing estate on the site of the Ordnance Depot and for the parish of Syston. A Ministerial decision is awaited on this scheme.

The Contractors have commenced work on the new Anstey sewage disposal works which will deal with sewage from Newtown Linford in addition to the parishes of Anstey and Thurcaston.

The sewerage of the village of Seagrave was completed with the discharge into the Sileby sewers.

The Engineer has investigated, with closed circuit television, the condition of the sewers in Mountsorrel and Swithland. As a consequence a part of the main sewer in Mountsorrel was relayed.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The refuse collection service has been very satisfactory.

Difficulties are, however, being experienced in the disposal of the waste. The small Birstall tip was completed and covered. This had served a purpose because of the scarcity of tipping space but it had been undesirable because of its proximity to housing development.

The main tip at Sileby is being filled rapidly. The Engineer has made a widespread search for other permitted tipping areas without success. The answer to the problem must be incineration.

NEW HOUSES

	Completed	In course of Erection
Number of Council Houses	10	63
Number of Private Enterprise Houses	602	381

LABORATORY SPECIMENS

<u>Nature of Specimen</u>	<u>Number Examined</u>
Vaginal and Cervical Swabs	6
Nose and Throat Swabs	10
Faeces and Urine	321

<u>Nature of Specimen</u>	<u>Number Examined</u>
Blood	17
Sputa	166
Milk	37
Water	10
Ice Cream	17
Whooping Cough	5
Food	1
Miscellaneous	12
	<u>602</u>

WATER SUPPLIES AND SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The water mains were extended to a part of Cotes Road, Barrow-upon-Soar and Walton Lane, Walton-on-the-Wolds. It was agreed that the remaining houses in Barkby Road, Queniborough which had no service should be supplied.

Complaints were made of the discoloured and rusty water in the Syston area. Although the Water Department carried out extensive flushing of the water mains the remedy is not permanent.

Parish Details	No. of Houses with a main water supply	No. of Houses without main water supply	No. of Houses with pails
Anstey	1508	9	21
Barkby	118	18	9
Barkby Thorpe	13	6	5
Barrow-upon-Soar	1178	12	40
Beeby	30	2	8
Birstall	3714	-	-
Burton-on-the-Wolds	147	6	11
Cossington	129	8	3
Cotes	7	4	6
Croxton South	60	7	27
Hoton	50	7	7
Mountsorrel	1355	6	39
Newtown Linford	338	15	-
Prestwold	20	4	1
Queniborough	594	9	14
Quorndon	1185	15	2
Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake	43	16	3
Rearsby	231	11	19
Rothley	1074	14	-
Seagrave	91	20	47
Sileby	1758	7	12
Swithland	58	9	1
Syston	2330	8	16
Thrussington	134	26	24
Thurcaston	544	11	6

Parish Details	No.of Houses with a main water supply	No.of Houses without main water supply	No.of Houses with pails
Thurmaston	2390	8	5
Ulverscroft	-	49	14
Walton-on-the-Wolds	79	5	3
Wanlip	27	3	5
Woodhouse	630	26	5
Wymeswold	283	11	43
	<u>20,118</u>	<u>351</u>	<u>396</u>

There are 46 fewer pails in the district and with the provision of sewers in Seagrave it is anticipated that there will be a marked reduction in the number of pails in that parish.

Compulsory pail conversion schemes were carried out at 9 properties in Anstey. It was not possible to eliminate all the pails as the remainder are located in condemned houses or in houses which are likely to be condemned within a short time.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

HOUSING

Towards the end of the year a further survey of the district was being made to determine which houses were likely to be demolished in the next 10 years. This will also enable a rehousing programme to be formulated.

A local Inquiry was held to hear objections to the Council's application for a Compulsory Purchase Order for Nos. 1-29 The Green, and 134-146, Leicester Road, Mountsorrel.

27 Individual Demolition Orders and 4 Closing Orders were made. 8 aluminium prefabricated bungalows were demolished.

I am grateful to the Council's Architect Mr. A. Ward for the following information on Improvement Grants. There is close liaison between him and the Public Health Department in assessing the suitability of houses for improvement.

No. of Standard Grants approved, owner/occupied	43
No. of Standard Grants approved, tenanted	21
No. of Standard Grants refused	15
No. of Discretionary Grants approved, owner/occupied	15
No. of Discretionary Grants approved, tenanted	5
No. of Discretionary Grants refused	1

Amenities provided under Standard Improvement Grant Scheme:

No. of baths	41
No. of wash basins	42
No. of hot water supplies	41
No. of water closets	45
No. of food stores	15

A HOUSES DEMOLISHED

		<u>Displaced during year</u>		
Houses Demolished		Persons	Families	
IN CLEARANCE AREAS				
(1)	Houses unfit for human habitation	5	25	9
(2)	Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc. ..	-	-	-
(3)	Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS:

	Houses Demolished	<u>Displaced during year</u> Persons Families	
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	64	37	17
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	3	5	2
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Act	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

B UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957 ..	4	8	3
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

C UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT & HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(11) After informal action by local Authority	126	-
(12) After formal notice		
a) under Public Health Acts	4	12
b) under Housing Act, 1957		
Sections 9 & 16	-	-
(13) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	1	-

D UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

	Number of Houses	No. of separate dwellings con- tained in Col.1
Positions at end of Year		
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
a) under Section 48	-	-
b) under Section 17(2)	-	-
c) under Section 46	-	-

Positions at end of Year	Number of Houses	No. of separate dwellings contained in Col.1
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	-	-
E <u>PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT</u>		
	Number of Houses	No. of separate dwellings contained in Col.1
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the year	-	-

INSPECTION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

There are 12 small dairies and one pasteurising plant in the district. The bulk of the milk distributing trade is in the hands of large concerns.

A successful prosecution was taken against a dairyman for selling milk in a bottle coated with paint which contaminated the milk. A fine of £15 and costs was imposed

There were no cases of milk being infected with brucella abortus or tuberculosis.

From the 1st October the designation "Tuberculin Tested" for raw milk sold by retail has been abolished and replaced by "Untreated". The description may indicate that the untreated milk is from tuberculin tested cows.

SAMPLES OF MILK

BIOLOGICAL			
No. of Bulk Samples	Free from T.B.	Free from Br. Abortus	Infected with Br. Abortus
3	3	3	-

BACTERIOLOGICAL		
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested	3	-
Pasteurised	2	-
Sterilised	4	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

There are 9 licensed slaughterhouses in the district, one of which has not been in use for the past twelve months.

All the animals killed were inspected and stamped when considered to be fit for human consumption.

It is still necessary to carry out meat inspection on Sundays to comply with the Meat Inspection Regulations.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed ..	819	1	2	3,528	568
Number Inspected	819	1	2	3,528	568

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	129	-	-	23	34
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	15.75%	-	-	0.65%	6.0%

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	-	-	-	-	5
Percentage of number inspected with tuberculosis ..	-	-	-	-	.88%

CYSTICERCOSIS

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	3	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

A summary of meat condemned is as follows:

Bovine Livers	88
Part Bovine Livers	19
Bovine Heads	8
Bovine Lungs	5
Bovine Hearts	4
Bovine Skirts	3
Bovine Tongue	1
Bovine Stomach	1
Bovine Spleens	2
Beef	144lbs
Sheeps Livers	23
Sheep Pluck	1
Sheep Heart	1
Sheep Carcase	1
Pigs' Lungs	3
Pigs' Livers	7
Pigs' Mesenteries	4
Pigs' Heads	2
Pigs' Plucks	13
Pig's Kidney	1
Pigs' Hearts	3
Pig's Pleura	1
Pork	155lbs

ICE CREAM

The standard of hygiene in the manufacturing and retailing of ice cream was satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Number of ice cream samples taken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Number of samples in Grade I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Number of samples in Grade II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Number of samples in Grade III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of samples in Grade IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

FOOD PREMISES

The classification of food premises in the district is as follows:

Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Confectioners (Cakes)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Confectioners (Sweets)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Fish and Chips (and wet fish)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
Food Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Premises registered for:

Manufacture of Preserved Food and Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Manufacture of Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sale of Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187
Number of Food Premises Inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	301
Number of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	884
Number of Informal Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Number of Informal Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Number of Informal Notices outstanding at 31.12.64.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

OTHER FOOD INSPECTION

The inspection of other foods in shops covers a very wide range of commodities.

Complaints are investigated of foreign bodies in food or of other causes of unsoundness.

Two retailers were summonsed for selling a mouldy meat pie and a mouldy apple pie and in each case a fine of £5 and costs was imposed.

We have stressed the importance of good storage facilities at shops and an efficient scheme of rotation for ensuring that perished foods are not kept longer than the recommended "shelf life."

A shop assistant was fined £5 for smoking in a food shop.

An emergency action was taken to search shops for 6lb tins of corned beef from establishments associated with the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak. These tins were withdrawn from distribution.

Summary of food condemned in shops:

12	lb tin Ham
62	tins Beans
14	tins Fruit
306	ice lollies
168	ice creams
2 x 10	lb tins Ham
4	tins Corned Beef
1	tin Fish
84	tins Tomatoes
460	lbs Beef, Pork, Mutton
13	Meat Pies
15	packets Steaklets
117	packets Peas
19	packets Fish Fingers
21	packets Brussel Sprouts
63	packets Fish Fillets
8	packets Dinner (Meat)
21	packets Beefburgers
15	packets Chips
23	packets Fish Cakes
9	packets Chicken Pie
8	packets Steak
19	lbs Sausage
19	lbs Assorted Meat
44	packets Assorted Meat
12	packets Pastry

SHOPS ACT, 1950

There were 2 contraventions dealt with informally.

RODENT CONTROL

A free rodent service is given to householders. As the result of complaints and surveys 384 rodent infestations were dealt with.

The annual baiting of rats in the sewers was carried out and regular treatments of tips and sewage works kept the land free from rat infestation.

An income of £245 in the financial year, was obtained from contracts with farmers and owners of business premises.

SMOKE CONTROL

A further report was made to the Council on the proposed policy to create smoke control areas in the southern part of the district.

The programme was to be carried out in 13 years and covered the parishes of Birstall (4 years) Thurmaston (3 years) Syston (3 years) Anstey (2 years) Thurstaston (1 year).

The estimated cost per year to the Council after taking into account the Ministry's grants was equivalent to the product of 1d to 1½d rate.

The Council decided to defer consideration of this scheme for 2 years.

CARAVAN SITES

New licences were issued for 10 sites for single caravans as well as one site for 3 caravans.

The owner of an unauthorised site on which 5 occupied caravans were stationed, was given notice to clear the site or proceedings would be taken against him for contraventions of the Act. The site was eventually cleared.

Notice was served on the owner of an authorised site requiring the provision of additional sanitary and bathing facilities to comply with the site Conditions. These were provided.

On one large site of 60 caravans, each caravan is provided with a W.C., a bath and water supply within the caravan. While the amount of space in caravans is restricted, nevertheless individual rather than communal facilities are preferable.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTS

(a)	Number of Pet Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Number of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
(b)	Number of Premises registered under Rag Flock etc. Act							1
	Number of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(c)	Number of contraventions of Heating Appliances (Fireguard Regulations)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
(d)	Inspections made under Agriculture (Safety Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
(e)	Number of Animal Boarding Kennels licensed	..	..					4
	Number of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act which became operative on the 1st May, 1964 introduced important provisions for securing the health, welfare and safety of workers in offices, shops, wholesale warehouses, catering establishments open to the public, staff canteens and fuel stores.

The safeguards hitherto only enjoyed by factory workers have been extended to non industrial workers and for the first time the local authority have become responsible for the enforcement of the provisions.

The Notes and general guidance issued by the Ministry of Labour have been most helpful and we have appreciated the co-operation with the Deputy Superintending Inspector of Factories and the District Inspector of Factories.

About 90% of all premises within the scope of the Act have been registered and the occupiers of the remainder have been notified of their legal obligations.

In this rural district, a large number of shops are family businesses which are excluded from the Act and it appears to be anomalous that the provisions with regard to dangerous machines cannot be enforced in these cases.

The attention of the Deputy Superintending Inspector of Factories was drawn to the issuing of new meat slicing machines, which were insufficiently guarded, from a distributing depot in the district.

Some difficulties were encountered in the maintenance of the appropriate temperature in warehouses.

One minor accident was reported, in this case no action was necessary.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

SUMMARY

TABLE A

Totals	254	252	191
Offices	37	36	28
Retail Shops	175	174	131
Wholesale shops, warehouses	10	10	9
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	30	30	22
Fuel storage depots	2	2	1
(1) Class of premises	(2) Number of premises registered during the year	(3) Total number of registered premises at end of year	(4) Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year

Registrations and General Inspections

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises 313

TABLE C

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	237
Retail Shops	549
Wholesale departments, warehouses	94
Catering establishments open to public	212
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	6
Total	<u>1,098</u>
Total Males	501
Total Females	597

TABLE D No exemptions have been granted under Sec. 52 (Space)
 Sec.6 (Temperature) Sec.9 (Sanitary Conveniences) nor
 Sec.10 (Washing Facilities).

TABLE E There were no prosecutions.
 No complaints or summary applications (Sec.22)
 No interim orders granted

TABLE F No. of inspectors appointed under Sec.52(1) or 5
 of the Act = 4

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

<u>Preliminary</u>				<u>Housing</u>	<u>Public Health</u>
Outstanding on 1st January	..	..	..	16	3
Issued during year	..	..	..	128	61
Complied with during year	..	..	..	126	60
Outstanding on 31st December	..	..	..	18	4
 <u>Statutory</u>					
Outstanding on 1st January	..	..	..	8	2
Issued during year	..	..	..	54	7
Complied with during year	..	..	..	48	8
Outstanding on 31st December	..	..	..	14	1

INSPECTIONS MADE

						No. of <u>Inspections</u>
Animal Keeping	..	..	..	..	..	131
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	50
Drainage Works	..	..	..	..	..	645
Dwelling-houses	..	..	..	..	..	1,494
Infectious Diseases Inquiries	..	..	..	..	..	260
Food Poisoning Inquiries	..	..	..	..	..	23
Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	884
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	-
Refuse Collection and Disposal	..	..	..	..	..	92
Rodent Control	..	..	..	..	..	90
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	19
Shops	..	..	..	..	..	175
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	858
Smoke Control	..	..	..	..	..	148
Caravans	..	..	..	..	..	504
Verminous and Dirty Premises	..	..	..	..	..	44
Water Supplies	..	..	..	..	..	32

	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Factories and Workplaces	101
Other Inspections	521
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	313
	<u>6,389</u>

I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

J. W. HALL

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1964 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
BARROW-UPON-SOAR IN THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(i) Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	14	=	=
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	236	59	3	=
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	65	28	=	=
Total	319	101	3	=

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	3	3	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	-	2	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Sec. 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of defaulting lists to the Council	No. of prosec- utions for fail- ure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nature of Work						
(1)						
Wearing) Making apparel) etc., } Cleaning } & Washing	133					
Boots & Shoes	43					

Signature

J. W. HALL

Medical Officer of Health

